obtaining of loans granted to it by the Government for the purpose of the Society, and

9. In Notification No. L.D. 1692/Legis. 65-55-3, dated 4th January 1956, the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore was entrusted with the Administration of Societies Registration Act, of 1904, through the Mysore Revision of State Law Act, 1955.

201. The total number of Special and *Ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices in the State was 95, of which 74 were Special and 21 were *Ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices during the year.

Registration.

202. The total number of documents registered during the year (including Yelandur Jahagir) was 2,38,391 (2,10,291), of these, 2,10,683 were compulsary and 23,350 optional. Of the rest, 2,859 related to moveable property, 1,494 to wills and five authorities to adopt.

203. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 16,83,75,492 (Rs. 14,42,82,871).

Receipts.

204. The total amount of Revenue realised during the year (excluding the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office) was Rs. 12,29,320 (Rs. 10,85,726).

Yelandur Sub-Registry Office.

205. The receipts of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office amounted to Rs. 5,527-9-0 (Rs. 5,629-7-0).

Expenditure.

206. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 5,50,840-6-7 (Rs. 5,40,223-2-7). The total amount of registration fee foregone by granting several concessions by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks and other Institutions from the payment of registration fee either in full, or in part was Rs. 3,56,899-14-0 (Rs. 1,05,121-11-6).

(viii) Beggar Relief Scheme.

Beggar Colony, Bangalore.

207. The Prohibition of Beggary Act, 1944 (Act, No. XXXIII of 1944), continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year 1955-56.

PROTECTION

208. In the beginning of the year, there were seven beggars in the Receiving Centre pending enquiry and during the year 2,577 beggars were arrested in the limits of the Corporation of Bangalore City, as against 3,220 in the previous year showing a fall of 643.

209. Out of the 2,577 beggars arrested, 1,363 being first offenders, were released by the Receiving Officer after conducting a detailed enquiry and on the beggars promising to give up the habit of begging. One thousand two hundred and twenty beggars were produced before the II City Magistrate, who after summary enquiry released 869 beggars as against 697 in the previous year and the remaining 351 were detained and transferred to the Relief Centre.

210. Three hundred and fifty-one beggars from the Receiving Centre and 108 from the Mysore City Centre were transferred to the Beggar Colony, Bangalore, during the year. Of these, 140 beggars were discharged by the Magistrate on the surety of their relatives, and 291 beggars were discharged by the superintendent on the assurance given by them that they would not resort to begging again, but live by honourable means.

211. Two hundred beggars were trained in kitchen, tailoring, binding, poultry, bee-keeping, agriculture and gardening and afforestation.

Cottage Industries.

212. In addition to Tailoring Section, Binding Section was also introduced with a paid instructor during the year.

213. In the Tailoring Section, 12 boys continued to receive training. Five hundred and eighty-seven garments of various types required for the use of the beggars and staff of the Colony, were stitched with the help of the boy inmates as against 702 during the previous year. The total realisation by the sale of garments was Rs. 543-4-6 as against Rs. 730-14-6 during the previous year.

214. The Binding Section was started in June 1955 and 13 boys continued to receive training during the year. During the year, 5,500 file boards and 12,430 registers were made by the section.

PROTECTION

215. Out of 130 acres of cultivable land of the Colony, 63 acres were cultivated with the help of the inmates. Out of the remaining extent, 61 acres and 15 guntas of land were leased out to the ryots of the neighbouring villages. The income from the lands leased out amounted to Rs. 930-10-0. A sum of Rs. 952-7-0 was realised from the sale of vegetables grown on the colony garden. Agriculture and Gardening.

216. Useful trees such as Honge, Bevu, Bettathangadi, Prosophis, Cashew nuts and Jali, etc, were sown in 551 trenches prepared on the western hillock during the year with the help of the inmates. Afforestation.

217. The Primary School attached to the colony continued to cater to the educational needs of boy inmates and children of the staff. The total number of beggar boys who received education in the school in the four primary classes was 60. Education.

218. The Radio programme and periodical Bhajanas provided recreational facilities to the inmates of the colony. Games, such as, football, kolata, were arranged for the boys and girls. Recreation.

219. The receipts and expenditure of the Beggar Colony, Bangalore, were Rs. 4,226-2-8 (Rs. 2,234) and Rs. 66,786-5-2 (Rs. 76,516-3-2), respectively.

220. About fifty delegates of the All-India Conferance of Social Work held in Bangalore in December 1955 paid a visit and witnessed the working of the Institution.

221. The Local Relief Committee has been working in Mysore City since May 1949. It consists of 12 members, of which the President of the City Municipal Council, Mysore, is the Chairman. Local Relief Committee for the prevention of beggary, Mysore.

222. The Scouting of beggars was being conducted in the Mysore City with the help of the Police Department and Warders of the Beggars' Home, and the beggars caught during such rounds were being brought to the Centre. After preliminary enquiries, they were let off after admonition, or retained in the Centre, or produced before the Magistrate according as they were found begging for the first or second time. Such of the beggars ordered to be treated as permanent beggars were sent to the Beggars' Colony at Bangalore.

PROTECTION

223. The Beggars' Home continued to be housed in III Block of N.R.S. Choultry, Mysore.

224. The receipts and expenditure of the Local Relief Committee, Mysore were Rs. 17,777 and Rs. 11,806 respectively.

(ix) Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

225. The total number of village panchayets in the State during the year was 12,460 (12,468). The decrease is due to the regrouping of village panchayets. The number of meetings held by the village panchayets were 40,085 (37,512).

Demand, collection and balance of Village Panchayet taxes.

226. Including the arrears, the total demand of village panchayet taxes amounted to Rs. 58,21,142 (56,30,278), of which a sum of Rs. 31,31,648 (29,00,329) was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,89,494 (27,29,949).

Financial position of the Village Panchayets.

227. A sum of Rs. 75,15,579 (Rs. 70,05,654) was at the credit of the village panchayets at the beginning of the year. This, with the income for the year of Rs. 47,88,156 (Rs. 48,62,762) amounted to a total of Rs. 1,23,03,735 (Rs. 1,18,88,416), of which a sum of Rs. 41,19,056 (Rs. 43,52,837) was spent during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 81,84,679 (Rs. 75,15,379) at the credit of the village panchayets at the end of the year.

228. A portion of the Land Revenue was assigned to the village panchayets under the Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act 1952 as in the previous year.

Rural Water Supply.

229. Five hundred and thirty three (969) drinking water wells were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 7,82,433 (Rs. 7,06,588) and many wells were under various stages of progress.

Public Works.

230. A sum of Rs. 14,00,126 (14,80,275) was spent during the year on the execution of public works.

Audit.

231. The accounts of 825 (820) village panchayets were audited during the year.

Weekly labour.

232. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 1,669 (637) villages. Ninetyfour (123) village panchayets laid out parks, 226 (35) village panchayets arranged weekly visits of doctors, sixtysix (97) village panchayets were managing village forests. One thousand eight hundred